REGISTERED No. 1/1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,753.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.	p.
First insertion	5	0	
Second do.	2	8	
Third do.	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½	As.

Above but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

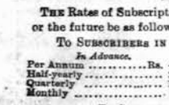
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ARABIA, 1,089 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander W. W. Allan, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthnight by the steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMMERAH and occasionally at MASIREH and HOMERAH.

N.B. No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "VINGORLA," 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bundor, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY

on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra Steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adeu	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donzo, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the S. S. TRINACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following Steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

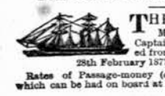
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Dancich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

SUEZ, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 31st March 1877
EUPHRATES, 2,700 do. do. do. 10th April „
MEMFI, 2,680 do. do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

32, Bombay Green, 15th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th March.
— PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
S. SUMATRA	3488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	330	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3793	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3020	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2953	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
S. NIZAM	2725	450	A. H. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2991	400	G. F. Caton	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	330	G. C. Byrne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, 2,679 Tons and 450 H. P., Captain G. Lax, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

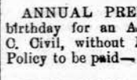
STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H.P.		
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2293	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P.M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th February 1877.

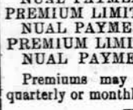


THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and FRIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
„ Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gonpura.
„ Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10th MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at depate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c, &c.

10 cases coloured prints.
19 bales grey shirtings, 5¼, 6, 7, 8¼ lbs.
1 „ grey dhoties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARES, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Oak Lane, Fort, the handsome household furniture of Mr. W. Pearson, the same comprises glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated table goods, drawing room, dining room and bedroom furniture, &c., &c., now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome English mahogany and carved blackwood Household Furniture, Best Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, Smith and Nicholson's Queen's ware and plate chests, 4 and 12 light chandeliers, wall brackets, pier glasses in gilt frames, carpet-, table ornaments, musical boxes, hand organs, sociable with German shutters, piany, &c., &c., at the Victoria Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., on the 2nd Floor of the Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORK BOXES, JEWELLERY, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction by order of the Administrator General by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on the 1st floor, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th day of March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the stock in trade of the late Kotoomull Dhoolamull, consisting of—

Scinde, Delhi and Cashmere worked shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, bonjoos, Surat and Bombay made sandal wood, ebony-wood and ivory work boxes, writing desks, card cases and bascets, gold and silver jewellery, &c. &c.

Catalogues with full particulars will be printed, and the goods will be on view some days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE INVESTED FUNDS amount to upwards of Five Million Sterling.

THE NEW BUSINESS of 1875 was the largest of any office in the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL PREMIUM at age 20 next birthday for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 Class C. Civil, without Profits, the amount of the Policy to be paid—

	Rs.	a.	p.
AT AGE 65 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS	31	6	8
AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS	33	4	0
AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS	36	1	4
AT AGE 50 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS	40	3	4

ANNUAL PREMIUM at age 20 next birthday for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 Class C. Civil, without Profits, the amount of the Policy to be paid at death.

	Rs.	a.	p.
PREMIUM LIMITED TO 20 ANNUAL PAYMENTS	40	2	8
PREMIUM LIMITED TO 15 ANNUAL PAYMENTS	47	5	4
PREMIUM LIMITED TO 10 ANNUAL PAYMENTS	62	5	4
PREMIUM LIMITED TO 5 ANNUAL PAYMENTS	108	14	0

Premiums may be paid in half yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments if desired.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, February 1877.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE, roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES Of every description, IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE. Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEB. 27TH, NO PERFORMANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS!

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

On which occasion will be produced W. V. WALLACE'S CHARMING OPERA

MARITANA,

IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

KING OF SPAIN ..... Mr. J. Batson.
DON JOSE ..... „ A. Plumpton.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN ..... „ H. Vernon.
MARQUIS ..... „ G. Fendon.
CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD ..... „ J. Rollings.
ALCADE ..... „ G. Rattit.
MARCHIONESS ..... „ Marshall.
LAZARILLO ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
MARITANA ..... Miss ELCIA MAY.

SOLDIERS, Etc. Etc.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM:—

ALBION ..... Sir Julius Benedict.

And between the Second and Third Acts

TRAVIATA ..... Ascher.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls .....Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co, where plan may be seen and seats secured.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODs without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

PASSENGERS per above steamer are requested to be on board not later than NOON TO-DAY, as the steamer will sail during the AFTERNOON.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 10 o'clock in the morning for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

THE Undersigned will be happy to PURCHASE COUNTRY PRODUCE on COMMISSION.

C. R. WILLIAMS,
Tumgaon, via Raepere, C. P.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore.

30th February, 1877.

FOR SALE—LICENSES to MANUFACTURE CANTWELL'S PATENT LOCK TILES.—These tiles will be found particularly suitable for roofing purposes. AGENTS WANTED. Every description of Agency business effected by us including the filing of Patents.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

BYCULLA CLUB.—MEMBERS are reminded that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA,
A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Mensem ..... 8 Annas.
Per Annum ..... 6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER, Templar in India, No. 158, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING and the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which were announced for the 17th, have been POSTPONED until TO-DAY, at 4-30 P.M. They will be held at the Offices of the Society.

It is particularly requested that as many Shareholders as can make it convenient will attend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
Secretaries and Agents.

Apollo House, Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALES of the ROAD and FERRY TOLLS and ABKAREE FARMS in the RAJAPURand DEOGARH TALUKAS of the RUTNAGIRI DISTRICT for the year 1877-78 will be held before the Undersigned at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Deogarh, at 11 A.M. on the 14th March 1877.

The conditions of sale will be explained before the Auction. The usual deposit of 15 per cent. on the amounts Bid will be required from the last Bidders.

The Final Bids will be subject to the Collector's sanction. For further information apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. JOHNSTON,
Acting First Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri.

Camp Miria, 23rd February 1877.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of REFERENCE of the High Court of Judicature at Madras made in O. S. No. 251 of 1876, wherein JOHN MILLER, the Administrator General of Madras, is Plaintiff and WILLIAM MATHEAT CHARLES VANSPALL and others are Defendants, All persons claiming to be interested as next of kin or otherwise in the ESTATE of FRANCIS CHRISTIAN VANSPALL, deceased, late of Tuticorin, who died in the year 1819, are on or before the 16th day of July 1877 to come in and prove their claims at the Judge's Chambers in the High Court House, Madras, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit under the said Order.

BARCLAY & MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, High Court House, Madras.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAJESHRI GUNGADHUR ESHWUNTRAO, trading in Bombay under the Name, Firm and Style of RAJESHRI GOPALLRAO MYRALL, late Hindoo Banker of Baroda, hath contracted to SELL unto NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE COOPER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at No. 105, Dhobie Talao, 3rd Marine Road, and carrying on business at Dubagully, Mandvee Road. All that piece of land bearing Collector's No. 1698, together with the Dwelling House standing thereon, No. 13, situate in and fronting on the East side of Jugjeevun Keka Street, Bombay, admeasuring One Hundred and Forty and Seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Jugjeevun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Pandia Savnekram Visnooram, and on or towards the South by the House of Dhurrumdas Jaidass, and that if any person or persons claim any interest therein such person or persons should make the same known to the said intended purchaser, either at his residence or his place of business aforementioned WITHIN a FORTNIGHT from the date hereof, otherwise such person or persons will for ever be precluded from all benefit thereof.—Dated this 26th day of February 1877.

VINAYEKRAO HURRYCHUND,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

Now Ready.
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.
By "MENIOR."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply, stating terms and locality, to "E," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE Holders, Amber Mouth-pieces, Cigar Cases, &c., just received by W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

EXPERIENCED THEORETICAL & PRACTICAL ENGINEER will be open to engagement in June next. Highest reference in Bombay. Address "HYDRAULIC."

A HANDSOMELY DESIGNED set of PEARLS FOR SALE on account of a Constituent gone Home. Rs. 1,000. Wm. Watson & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED DUBASH BOY WANTED to work afloat. Apply with references, etc. "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FREE PASSAGE to LIVERPOOL by steamer sailing TO-MORROW is offered along with a MATUITY for NURSING a SICK LADY on the voyage. Apply by letter up to 1 P.M. TO-DAY to "B.," care GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services, Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate. Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES, with best cut glass cruets complete, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets, In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c. Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS, Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes, with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45. Single pieces or complete sets of Forks and Spoons, and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS, of open work, or richly chased or engraved, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 36, 42, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., 6, HUMMUM STREET.

FOR THE RACES.

FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.

LADIES' THREE AND FOUR BUTTON GLOVES.

FANCY BOXES.

WORK BASKETS.

LADIES' TIES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

PARASOLS.

&c., &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Breach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required). Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage on a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,

AND

A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Abbott's General Digest of the Law of Corporations, 1869	26	4
Addison on Contracts, Seventh Edition, 1875	30	0
Addison on Wrongs and their Remedies; being a Treatise on the Law of Torts, 4th Edition, 1873	26	0
Amos' (Sheldon, M.A.,) The Science of Law, 2nd Edition, 1874	8	12
Arnould on the Law of Marine Insurance, 3rd Edition; by D. Maclachlan, 2 vols., 1866	33	0
Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence, Student's Edition	8	4
Baillie's Digest of Mohummudan Law, Part 1, Hanifees, 1875	20	0
——— Part 2nd, Imamees, 1869	11	4
Bejunjee Ruttonjee Kotewal—The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, 1876	8	0
Bengal Code—Selections from the Regulations, 1873	10	0
Bengal Law Reports—The set of 15 volumes, in half law calf, Rs. 443-8 ..... Each vol. separate	29	8
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4th Edition; by Dr. R. M. Kerr, 4 vols.	40	0
Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ, Newly bound, calf, 1640	25	0
Broom's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols, 1869, reduced to	20	0
——Commentaries on the Laws of England, 5th Edition, 1875	22	0
——Selection of Legal Maxims, 5th Edn., 1870	23	0
Broughton's Code of Civil Procedure, 4th Edition, Revised, &c.; by C. J. Wilkinson, 1871	23	8
Byles on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes and Checks, 10th Edition, 1870	15	0
Code of Criminal Procedure as Amended by Act XI. of 1874, with the Indian Evidence and Extradition Acts, 1876, sewed, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5	0
Coghlan's (W. M., C.S.) An Epitome of some Hindu Law Cases, 1876	5	8
Colebrooke's Digest of Hindu Law, on Contracts and Successions, 2 vols., 1874	33	0
Copinger's Index to Precedents in Conveyancing, and to Common and Commercial Forms, 1872	20	0
Cowell's Indian Digest: a Complete Index to the Reported Cases of the High Courts Established in India, Second Edition, 1873	30	0
——Tagore Law Lectures. The Hindoo Law, 1870	15	0
——History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India, 1872	9	0
Crump on the Law of Marine Insurance and General Average, 1875	15	0
Cunningham on the Indian Evidence Act No. 1 of 1872, Third Edition	8	0
Cunningham and Shephard on the Indian Contract Act, Second Edition	12	0
Currie's Indian Law Examination Manual	7	8
Digby's Introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property, 1875	5

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH FEBRUARY.

We have no Home telegrams in of to-day's date up to the time of writing, but from Reuter's closing message of Saturday, delivered this morning, we find a decline of 6d. per quarter quoted in Ferozepore and Calcutta Rapeseed; other articles of general produce being unchanged.

Defaced Rupee Paper in London is higher since Thursday. Fours having advanced from 88 to 88⅛; Fours-and-a-half from 88 to 88⅜; Fives-and-a-half from 91½ to 91¾. Indian Exchange Bank shares show a general decline in the week. Orientals having receded from £46 to £45 10s., Chartered from £20 to £19.10. Chartered Mercantile from £29 10 to £29 and Hongkong and Shanghai from £36 to £35 per share.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 56d. per oz., which, we understand, is confirmed by private advices.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little doing to-day, but the Banks have again shown more desire to sell than buy and rates are partially 1/16d. higher since Saturday. There is nothing of a special character to account for this firmer tendency, unless it arises from the absence of demand for Bank Paper and an indisposition to buy freely before the holidays in the absence of any guide as to the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council Drafts. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 9¾ to 9-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...		1s. 9 13-16 to 3d. "
Credits, 4	" "	1s. 9¾ "
Documents, 3	" "	1s. 9 15-16d. "

In Calcutta Exchange and Government Paper, no business is reported and rates are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the holidays.

The Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday exhibits the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance	Dec.	Rs. 10,87,035
Do. do. at Branches...	"	2,32,271
Deposits	Dec.	16,06,774
Government Securities	Dec.	" 6,614
Loans	Dec.	" 5,00,526
Bills Discounted	Dec.	" 2,53,972
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	" 35,982
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 17,35,661

These alterations are to some extent unfavourable, although not so much so as the actual reduction in the Cash Balance would indicate, the Withdrawals being largely from the Government account. The reduction in Deposits is considerable, but on the other hand the demand for Accommodation is evidently easier.

COTTON has been very dull with a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from Saturday, but buyers still hold off owing to the depressed state of affairs at Home and the purchases for export have been insignificant. The receipts for the two days have been 6,440 bales, making 12,430 bales for the three days, but the figures for the remainder of the week will probably be small. We quote :—

Best Hingnghaut	ready	Rs. 207	per candy f.p.
" Ginned Broach	"	206	"
" Akote	"	195	"
Good Omra.	"	194	"
F. G. F.	"	192	"
G. F.	"	188	"
Good Dhollera	April	196	"
F. G. F.	"	193	"
G. F.	"	190	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2-3-9 per ton for Canal steamers to Liverpool ready shipment, but all March could be done on easier terms. For Trieste and Venice £2-5 is the quotation, but rates are offering at £2 2-6 per ton. By sail for Liverpool £2-2-6 may be quoted for ready iron ships, but to arrive shippers decline to pay over £2 per ton.

PIECE Goods we almost at a standstill owing to the holidays and there will be nothing of any importance done now until towards the end of the week.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th February as compared with the statement issued on the 17th February :—

LIABILITIES.	17th Feb. Rs.	24th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	72,42,437	61,55,402
Do. do. at Branches	11,15,975	13,48,246
Other Deposits	1,52,98,088	1,36,97,514
Post Bills	6,653	66,150
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,3,168	4,04,091
	3,60,79,303	3,36,51,402
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,46,566	35,39,952
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,51,416	17,82,350
Loans on Security of do. do.	13,55,161	13,64,641
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,960	11,981
Bills Discounted	1,02,09 963	99, 5,93
Stamps	3,824	3,800
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,964	
Amount applied in reduction ,,1,55,000	3,61 964	3,61,964
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,69 885	3,05 867
Cash and Currency Notes	1,80,53 627	1 63 17 9-6
	3,60,79 3 6	3 36,51,402

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN ship ONEIDA, 1 130 tons, Commander O. G. Eaton, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP ZERBINO, 917 tons, Commander, S Dewdney, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP VIRGINA SCHILIZZI, 821 tons, Commander J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 14th February, with a cargo of 1,697 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP PEIOK, 1,072 tons, Commander W. Arnott, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Cardiff, 20th January, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,908 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP BLACK WATCH, 905 tons, Commander A. W. Lone, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Cardiff, 25th January, via Aden, with a cargo of 1,400 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP VINGORLA, 315 tons, Commander A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kattyawr Coast and Kurrach-e, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Adam Sedick, and one hundred and fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP BLENHEIM, 1,308 tons, Commander W. H. Ockenden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 26th January, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,785 tons coals, 1,076 bags and 395 bundles iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP CALCUTTA, 568 tons, Commander L. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Nipson, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hall Sub-Conductor Sparrow and seventy-one deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM SHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Commander T. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 31st January, via Mediterranean ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Morgan and infant, Mr. Field, Miss Davies, Mrs. Boyd and infant, Capt. Clutterbuck, Capt. Hamilton, and Mr. Ffrench.

THE HALL LINE STEAM SHIP BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Commander K. Hore, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Miss and Master Nunn, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Berril and two children, Major Howe, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut and Mrs. Young, Major and Mrs. Irvine, Master Houghton, and three children, and Mr. and Miss Marston and six children.

THE STORNOWAY, Robert Storm, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool. On February 11th she spoke barque J L. D. V. Espiegle, of London, from Newcastle, N. S. Wales, bound to Bombay, in Lat. 8° 2' N. Long. 77° 2' E. On February 13th she spoke ship H. C. L. V. Mahadshwar, of London, from Tyne, bound to Bombay, in Lat. 8° 03' N. Long. 76° 09' E. On February 16th she spoke barque W. S. C. J. Viola, of Liverpool, from Tyne, bound to Bombay, in Lat. 10° 22' N., Long. 76° 35' E. They all wished to be reported.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
2	P lo (s)	Arnott	Cardiff, Jan 20.
	Black Watch (s)	Lone	Cardiff, Jan 25.
26	C. of Baltimore (s)	Collin	Liverpool, Jan 31.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Cardiff, Jan 26.
	Virginia Schilizzi (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, Feb 14.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
26	Peer of Realm	Nicholson	Rangoon.
	Somaria	Jones	Liverpool Island.
	Zetland (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool.
	Cathy (s)	Dundas	South ampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bank-me Hall, Hore, to Live pool.
Steamer Peer ria, Gray, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Sh p Umbria, Eaton, to Havre

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Bangalore, to Australia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
22	Oriental (s)	Morby	Madras, Feb 17.
	Busheer (s)	John-on	Singapore, Feb 5.
	Excellent	Shaw	Lychempore, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
22	Reliance (s)		
	John Howard (s)		
	Vixen (s)		
	Gorgia (s)		
	Socotra (s)		
	William Douglas		

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Dr Townsend, Messrs Patley, R N Vintzens, Watson, Mr and Mrs Brown and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Pawsey, Mrs Thompson, Messrs Sirk and Mackay, Mr and Mrs Cawood.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Oriental—18th February 3 p. m., French Barque (showed K H B S), in Lat. 15-00 N, Long 92-13 E, from Bourbon to Calcutta 40 days, out, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
22	Atholl (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
21	Lona	Moulmein.
	State of Alabama (s)	Pondicherry.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Coconada, 22nd Feb 11-30 A. M.
Canara leaves for Madras this afternoon.
Aden, 21st Feb 1877.
The B I Steamer Arcot, sailed to-day.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—4 456 bundles hoop iron, W Nicol and Co; 8 b k. white paint, Nazerally sumsoodin; 30 cases potter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Esmaljee; 61 packages soap, Sarsaffally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—40 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathleven s—266 boxes soap, Aldridge Selmon and Co.
Macedonia s—12 packages varnish, Ebram Peerkhan; 200 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Esoofbhoy
Sicily s—100 boxes bar s ap, Abdoolhoosen Essoofally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nimi-es—109 cases brandy, Nowrojee Andeseer and sons.
Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and sons.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and sons.
Australia s—60 cases brandy D P Batha and Co; 250 cases brandy, Jewanjee Rattonjee's sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—400 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co: 35 bale hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee; 20 bales wool, Nursey Khutoow; 61 bales wool, Cowarjee Khutkow; 151 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey; 56 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 33 bales wool and 17½ bales twist waste, Topun Judeejee; 81 bales wool, Vallubdass Nursey.
South Tyne s—600 cwts myrabollam Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, Tarachund Challaram; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Doyal; 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales cotton, Manjee Poonja; 40 bales cotton and 24 bales wool, Dhurmsey Narranjee; 150 bales cotton, Purshotim Oodeejee and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 60 bales wo l, Jetha Purshotum; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 bales cotton, Gowindass Gordhundass; 150 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee Punchordass; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
County of Athness—0 bales cotton, Nur ee Ressowjee and Co.
Sicily s—1154 bags wheat, Cooper Landing Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, H Cla son and Co; 276 bags wheat, Dhunjee Canjee; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 83 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Strathleven s—88 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Chaturbhoor; 289 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 242 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Chaturbhoor; 5 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 650 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nazerally Esoojee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton—W Nicol and Co.
Apelles—200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—3 cwts ivory, Moolchund Jawraz; 4½ cwts ivory, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy.
Berik s—40 boxes rose oil, Ruzubally Allirzus; 5 cases grass oil, Essoobhoy Ebramjee; 1 packages skin, S M G Hoosein; 142½ cwts blue stone, Runchordass Girdhur; 33 cwts gum, Ebram Hasom.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Varna—900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent—810 cwts rape seed and 1,750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 270 bales cotton, H Classon and Co.
Raphia 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and and Co.
Autocrat s—200 bales cotton A Bleacheck and Co; 55 bales Moolchund Motichund; 150 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co; 700 cwts pepper, Ewart, Latham and; 80 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2,142 cwts rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 32 cwts sandalwood, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi s—18 packages dry dates Esaac Salloon.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfis—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Adam and Co; 30 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co; 4 0 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—410 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co
Venetia s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Arabia s—103 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—31 cwts horns Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 175 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 282 cwts sandalwood, S N Tabatee; 50 bales cotton, Gulamhoosein Janmahomed; 19 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 348 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 49 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakey and Mooljee Gangjee; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29 deg. Fah ... 29·940
Temperature of the Air	... 76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	... 68·4
Dew Point	... 64·3
Relative humidity of Air	... 0·657
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	... 82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	... 70·2
General Direction of wind	...NW, W, N, NNE, NW, W N W, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	... 229.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Court, Capt, Bengal S C, on leave, from Sitapore.
Purchas, Sub Lieut, Bengal 40th Foot, on sick leave, from Dumdum.

FEBRUARY 25.

Penny, Major, Madras R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Baily, Capt, Madras 3rd Regt, on duty from Deolalee.
Simonds, Lieut Col, Bengal S C, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Chalmer, Capt, Bengal 60 h Rifles, on leave from Deolalee.
Brooke, Col Bengal Dy Adjt Genl, on leave, from Simla.
Hesk-th, Capt, Madras 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Chanda.
Hamilton, Lieut Col, Bengal 65th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bayley, Capt, Bengal S C, on leave, from Sitapore.
Adey, Surgn Major, Bombay Civil Surgn, on leave, from Surat.

FEBRUARY 26.

Spens, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Sialkot.
Hind, S b Lieut, Ben al The Buff on sick leave, from Cawnpore.
Ba her, Lieut. Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Tyrrell, Lieut, Bombay Qr Mr Genl, on furlough, from Poona.
Shortland Lieut, Bombay 2/05th regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Pearse, Capt, Madras R A, on duty, from M dras.
Cust, Lieut. Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave from Poona.
Hamilton, Capt. Bengal 8th Regt. from England.
Morgan, Col, Bengal S C, from urlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Balfe, Lieut, Bombay S C, on leave, to Mhow.
Archbold, Lieut, Bengal D A Gen', sailed early to England.
Morris Lieut Col, Madras late 4th Lt Cavalry, on furlough, to England
Fuller, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, to Deolalee.
Gordon, Surgn, Bombay, Medl Dept, on sick leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Feb. 24.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence :—

Mr W G Probyn, Dist and Sessions Judge, Saharanpur, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 3rd March, 1877.

The Rev K E Barrow, whose services have been placed at the disposal o' this Govt, to be Chaplain of Jhansi, with effect from the date on which he may relieve the Rev E M Beasley.

From the date on which M r G Palmer returns from leave, Mr W C Plowden, Offg Judge, Moradabad, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Aligarh.

Mr E S Robertson, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Asamgarh.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W A C Roe, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt, by the Govt of India, Mily Dept, to officiate as Junior Civil Surgn, Allahabad during the absence on deputation of Surgn D Wilkie or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Ball, Accountant, Thomason College, returned on the afternoon of the 13th Jan 1877, from the leave granted to him in Notification No 1121 E, dated 3rd Oct 1876.

With reference to Notification No 2278 E, dated 22nd Dec, 1876, Private A Learmouth, Overseer, 1st grade, joined the Archæological Division on the 17th Jan, 1877.

With reference to Notification No 36 E, dated 15th Jan 1877, Mr W Smart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the Basti District, Benares Provincial Division, on the 17th Jan, 1877.

Mr C Innes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State extension of leave for six months on medical certificate in continuation of that granted to him in Notification No 488 E, dated 27th March, 1876.

With ref rence to Notification No 75 E, dated 1st Feb, 1877, Mr A E Sutherland, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Dehra on the 8th Feb 1877.

Mr O Greig, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, is promoted to Asst Comr, 2nd grade with effect from this date.

With reference to Govt of India, Mily Dept, Notification No 143, of 16th inst, Capt J L Macpherson, R E, Ex Engr, Shikarabad Preliminary Division, Ganges Canal, is granted subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, for one month.

Mr F Tyler, Asst Engr, is, on return from furlough, reported to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st February 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions subject to the approval of H M :—

1st Batn 8th Regt—Sub-Lt Charles Blenheim Porter to be Lt, dated 11th Feb 1875.

1st Batn 17th Regt—Sub Lt Clement George Whitby to be Lt, dated 11th Feb 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

45th N I—Lt V A Schalch, 85th Foot, Wing Officer, on probation, 43rd N I, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lt A F Hodson, appointed to the 2nd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Convalescent Depots—Kasauli—Surgn Maj J H Robotham, 6 rd Foot, to have medical charge, vice Downing, whose term of appointment has expired, dated 1st March 1877.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt J M Alves to be Capt, from the 23rd Dec 1877.

1st Batn 21st Fusiliers—Capt H R C Hewat to rank as Capt, from 3rd Jan 1876.

Lt Col A H Lindsay, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Simla on duty, under Rule II, par. 159, Sec V, Part II, Transport Regul tions.

In continuation of G O C C of the 30th Jan last, page 28, Capt Hackett, Assistant Quarter-Master, Transport Officer, Allahabad, is directed to proceed at once, at the public expense, to Peshawar, and report himself for famine duty to the Collr there.

The undermentioned below are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to Sec 23rd Bengal Army Regulations :—

High Proficiency in Hindustani—Capt R H F R nnick, Staff Corps, Persian and Urdu, VIII—11 E Lloyd, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and Private Patrick Reard n, 40th Foot.

Higher standard in Hindustanee—Surgn W M Courtney, 36th L

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, G O C C of the 11th Nov 1876, page 562, rem ving the name of Capt C S P E Mackenzie, 40th Foot, from the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot, is hereby cancelled.

Capt Mackenzie will proceed to the depot in accordance with G O C C of the 6 h Oct 1876, p 510.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the 5th Feb 1877 :—

Lt H Cautley, 2-12th Foot; Lt T W J M Georges, 40th Foot; Private J Stranton, 2-11th Foot; Drummer T Waters, 40th Foot; Private J Shaw, 40th Foot; and Surgns N J Halpin, E B Mercdith, B Doyle, R C bb, W A Mawson, D J Macdonald, W H Cadge, H Hamilton, M D, and S H Dantra, Bengal Medl Services.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS,

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, February 21.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The services of Mr D Ferguson, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

In modification of the orders of the 12th inst, Lt G U Browne, 40th Foot, is appointed to officiate as an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lt-Govr of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

In modification of the orders of the 6th inst, Mr F J Marsden, Offg Mag of Police, Calcutta, it allowed leave for two months and sixte n days, under Sec 12-2, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th inst.

Mr L R Forbes, Asst Comr in charge of the Palamow division of the Lohardugga Dist, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Korunamoy Banerjee, Moonsif of Palamow, is appointed n addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Palamow division of the Lohardugga Dist during the absence, on leave, of Mr L R Forbes, or until further orders.

Baboo Omacello Churn Mullick is appointed to be a Depy Mag and Depy Collr, for employment on the settlement duty, in the Dist of Julpigoree, on being relieved of his present, special work under the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept of this Govt.

Mr M Power, Head Asst Political Dept, and Registrar, Judicial side of the Bengal Secretariat, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th inst.

The Right Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr G K Webster, C S, an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Mr D M Barbour is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magt and Collr of Moorsheedabad.

Mr C A C Gennoe, offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave, with effect from the 29th ultimo.

The services of Mr E A Bradbury, offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Sewan Div of the Sarun Dist, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Depy Mag and Depy Collr Sarun is appointed to have charge of the Sewan Div of that dist.

Mr A O Brett, second grade Joint Mag and Depy Collr of Burdwan, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Collrs vice Mr H F J Kean

Mr G J S H Skinner is promoted to the second grade of Joint Mags and Depy Collrs, vice Mr A C Brett, but will continue to act as Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade in Hoogly, until further orders.

Mr W F Smith, Asst Supt of Police, Patna, is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Supts of Police, with effect from the 20 h Oct 1876.

Baboo Protap Chunder Ghose, B A, Reg strar of Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as First Inspr of Registration Offices.

Baboo Gopendro Krishna, M A, and B L, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Howrah, is appointed to act as Dist Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock companies in Calcutta, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Protap Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Pyari Charan Gangooly, B A, Offg Head Master of the Uttarpara h School, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Baboo Bonomali Mitra, deceased.

Asst Surgns Heera Lall Dutt and Hurry Das Mitter are appointed respectively to the charge of the Out-door Dispensary and the Shumboo Nath Native Ward of the Presidency General Hospital with effect from the 1st inst.

Surgn-Maj R Bird, Civil Surgn of Howrah, on furlough, is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Burdwan, vice Surgn-Maj J S Belcher, Offg Civil Surgn, Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Asst Surgn Chunder Coomer Gupta, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the Arimgunge Dispensary during the absence, on special duty, of Asst Surgn, Amorto Lall Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj J Fenn, M D, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgn of Dacca.

Surgn J M Z rab, M D, Offg Civil Surgn of Balasore, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which Dr T Duka resigns his appointment.

The Lieut-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered Mr J A Crawford of his appointment as a Comsr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr F B Lang, C S, is appointed to be a Comsr, for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act V (B C) of 1870, vice Mr J A Crawford, resigned.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd March, at 4 P. M., in the Byculla School, when THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
To nominate the Auditor.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th February 1877.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE Second Series of Lectures will be delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold-weather Term of 1877-78. Subject—LATIN and GREEK.

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th February 1877.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PICKANCE—February 17th, at Berhampore, the wife of Captain Pickance, M. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LLOYD—HARDING—February 24th, at Bombay, Walter Edward Lloyd to Mary Harding, the daughter of Mrs. K. Harding. (Home papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BINDON—CARDOZO—February 13th, at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Fenelly, J. Ver ker Bindon, M. A., Acting Principal, Doveton College, to Rosamond Anne, second daughter of J. B. Cardozo of Perambore, and late of Rudruh, Cornwall, Esq.

DEATHS.

LOWRIE—February 9th, at Kalka, Charlottee Matilda, the dearly beloved wife of J. W. Lowrie.

SEVESIN—February 14th, at Gowhatud, Mungledye, Assam, Frederick Ferdinand Severin, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

B. M. J.—The statements you make should be supported by your name and address, but which you have not sent us.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877.

IT would be ungracious on our part not to acknowledge the change of tone manifest in Mr. Secretary Hope's recent despatches to the Government of Bombay. The resolution of the Government of India, which we publish this morning, is a good example of his later style, which, instead of smacking of gall and wormwood, is sweeter than honey and the honeycomb. Can it be that Mr. Hope has actually changed his disposition, or is it the influence of that skilled diplomatist, Lord Lytton, which has averted the scandal of a serious quarrel between the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay with regard to the treatment of the Famine in this Presidency? All the Bombay officers are now praised with the utmost liberality, and the very attempt to be critical is entirely abandoned. In one passage of the resolution a justification is suggested for the refusal of the Government of India to sanction four months ago the construction of large relief works, Mr. Hope remarking that the detailed information required by the Government of India to enable it to understand the full scope of the Famine is only now available. The argument thus touched upon is not, however, pursued, so we may content ourselves with pointing out that the moral for the Government of India of this difficulty of getting full information is that it should rely in such matters on the judgment of the local Government, or it may let months pass away and money be spent by lakhs every month on useless works. As no great mischief has been done the controversy between the two Governments may now be dismissed and forgotten. The great falling off, to which we drew attention nearly a fortnight ago, in the numbers of persons actually employed on relief works as compared not only with the original estimate of the Bombay Government but with the more recent estimate of Sir Richard Temple, is now the subject of comment by the Government of India; and from General Kennedy's weekly statement issued yesterday we see that the estimate of the maximum average of relief labourers during the worst month is reduced from 900,000 to 650,000, and that of the cost of relief operations from 140 to 116 lakhs, an estimated saving of 24 lakhs which is due entirely to reductions in the members of people seeking relief, without any allowance for the effect of reductions in the rate of wages. Not much will be saved, indeed, on this last account, as the old scale of wages is maintained on works under the agency of the Public Works Department, on which more than three fourths of the total number of labourers are now employed. It is satisfactory to observe that the bad effects of a laxity of supervision on the Civil Agency works at Sholapore are now nearly remedied, the people having learnt the necessity of doing some work in return for the wages they get.

No one who has seen the struggle which the poorer classes of India have to make to get from one place to another a considerable distance away can doubt that the present system of ferry steamers does an immense amount of good service. The case, therefore, which was tried and dismissed yesterday in the Police Court is for various reasons one of considerable public importance. In the first place, the owner of the steam ferries alleges that he is systematically made the butt of persecution at the hands of the Customs Preventive Service; this is a matter which ought to be inquired into by the local Government. In the next, it is alleged by a very competent witness that the present system of discovering whether or not the ferry steamers carry an excess number of passengers is full of oppression for the unfortunate passengers, who are sometimes kept four or five hours without being permitted to land, until the Customs officers have been able to make a leisurely survey. This also is a disgraceful state of affairs, and one which would not be tolerated in England for a day. When we read Mr. Crawford's evidence, and found that at an early hour in the morning it is a common thing, when a ferry steamer arrives, for men, women, and children to be separated and counted like so many cattle, and then kept waiting for hours, we could only reflect that it is well for the Customs officials that they have a timid and wretched set of people to deal with, for such a tyrannical system would certainly create a very unpleasant row if it were attempted to be carried out on board a Thames or a Clyde passenger boat. In the third place, is the fine not ludicrously excessive that is inflicted upon the owner of the ferry steamers when, through a mistake or a desire to do a friendly action to people whose getting to Bombay may be a matter of the utmost importance to them, a larger number of passengers is carried than he is entitled to carry under the Bombay Ferries Act? We think it is, and one has only to look at the procedure adopted by magistrates at home to arrive at a similar conclusion. The circumstances of the case which Mr. Cooper had before him yesterday are briefly these. Mr. Jervis, the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, charged Mr. Shepherd, the owner of the steamer Gogo, with overcrowding that steamer on the 10th inst., inasmuch as, whereas the Gogo is licensed to carry only 467 passengers, the Customs authorities had found on board 497 and a *half* on that date. Certain Customs officers were examined and stated that they had counted 497 passengers. Very likely this evidence would have proved sufficient to involve Mr. Shepherd in a heavy fine, but it happened, fortunately for him, that on the date in question he had carried no less a personage than Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Collector of Alibag, who had actually taken the trouble to count Mr. Shepherd's passengers. Mr. Crawford's evidence leaves very little doubt in our minds that the Customs officers had made a mistake, and that the excess number of passengers arose through their counting a number of coolies who jumped on board when the steamer touched the bunder in Bombay. Mr. Crawford says that at Alibaug a number of boats with passengers came alongside the steamer; that he spoke to Mr. Shepherd, and said he ought to keep a sharp look-out to see that not a single passenger above the regulation limit was taken on board, otherwise the Customs officers would have another opportunity of prosecuting him; that Mr. Shepherd said he was fully aware of the fact, and permitted only one boat load to come alongside; and that as a matter of fact only fifteen adults and one child were taken on board at Alibaug, while a number of people had to return to the shore disappointed of being able to find a place on board the Gogo. When these fifteen people came on board, the steamer had still "one passenger and a-half" below the regulation number. When asked by the Magistrate, Mr. Crawford said that he had not counted the passengers with his own hands, but that he had seen the people counted and was satisfied that the number of passengers had been correctly taken by Mr. Shepherd's people. When the Gogo arrived at Bombay a number of people, who were anxious to meet a friend, and several coolies, jumped on board; and in his opinion these people may have been counted by the Customs officers. Mr. Shepherd, whom indignation had made eloquent, then tried to get an opinion stated by Mr. Crawford in open Court

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH FEB.

Captain Hackitt, of the 5th Fusiliers, leaves shortly for the Madras Famine Works. Mr. E. T. Atkinson has been offered the appointment of Accountant General in the North-West Provinces. The same post in the Punjab has been offered to Mr. Rawlins, Small Cause Court Judge at Allahabad. Major Luard succeeds Colonel deBourbel as railway consulting engineer for Oudh.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

BHOWNUGGUR, 26TH FEB.

Last night there was a murderous assault committed on a European gentleman by three natives. More by post.

THE AMEER, THE AFFGHANS AND THE AFREEDEES.

LAHORE, 26TH FEB.

The Ameer's anxiety regarding the negociations at Peshawur and the speedy return of Noor Mahomed Shah is great, while the Conference is stayed for instructions on points referred to the Ameer. It is reported that the mind of Yakoob Khan, the eldest son of the Ameer, is giving way under the severity of his confinement; also that a large body of Afghans is ready to co-operate with the Afreedees in defending the Kohat Pass.

[FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

PUBLIC MEETING AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, 26TH FEB.

A meeting was held at the Durbar Hall of the Delhi Institute on the 21st instant to remonstrate against the abolition of the College. The attendance was enormous; doors closed; seven hundred were present. A memorial for submission to the Viceroy was adopted and a deputation appointed to present it to the Commissioner for transmission.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The telegraph wire was cut on the 20th instant near the scene of the last outrage. The latest reports from Attock confirm the truth of the attack on the bridge of boats.

The telegraph wire was again cut on the 21st instant near Kohat. The conduct of the special patrol appointed to guard the telegraphs will be made the subject of a rigid and searching enquiry. A further despatch to hand states that the telegraph was cut at Kohat on the 23rd instant. The police repulsed the Afreedies before the wire could be carried away. Communication is maintained *via* Mooltan. Frontier matters are assuming a serious aspect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 24TH FEB.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy has issued his Army Estimates for the coming year giving a total of £14,500,000, which shows a decrease of £740,000.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25TH FEB.

The negotiations for peace which have been going on between the special Servian Envoys and the Porte have resulted in a favourable issue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26TH FEB.

The terms of peace have been arranged between Turkey and Servia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25TH FEB.

The rumours in circulation that the crossing of the river Pruth by the Russian Army was imminent have been denied here.

The measures which the Russians will eventually adopt towards Turkey are dependent on the replies which the Powers will send to the Circular issued by the Russian Government on the 4th February and the course that events may take at Constantinople.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, 24TH FEB.

The Electoral Commission in deciding upon the returning vote for the State of Oregon have declared in favour of Governor Hayes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, 24TH FEB.

The s. s. Trentham Hall, of the Hall Line, arrived here to-day from Bombay.

ISMAILIA, 25TH FEB.

The Indian Troopship Serapis, outward bound to Bombay, has safely passed through the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 24TH FEB, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent do.	88¼
6% „ do.	91¾
Oriental Bank Shares.....	£45-10
Chartered do do.	£19-10
Do. Mercantile do.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£35
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£89,200,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£104,600,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	90⅛ (?)
5 per cent. French Rents 1872.....	106½
Bar Silver.....	56

The sum of £25,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Departure—Virago.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market steady.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9¼ to 9/16d. per	Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight.	1s. 9 13-16d. to 9¾d.	„
Credits, 3	„ ...1s. 9¾d.	„
Documents, 3	„ ...1s. 9 15-16d.	„
Sovereigns .....Rs. 11-6 each.		

WE notice that the *Times of India* puts to some letters attacking the mercantile community for their opposition to the Cotton Frauds Bill the heading, "Agitation for the Legalisation of Frauds in Trade." This strikes us as something like a fraudulent attempt to prejudice the public mind.

WE were surprised and pained last Friday evening to observe that the grave of Mr. Chisholm Anstey at Sewree is covered with a plain flat stone on which not even his name is inscribed. Surely, it is not creditable to the Bench and Bar of Bombay that a man, who was when living, by virtue of his learning, eloquence, and independent spirit, an ornament to the legal profession, should after death have been consigned to a nameless grave.

AN up-country paper mentioned the other day that during the Proclamation week a Parsee gentleman applied to Lord Lytton to be made a C.S.I. This story is true. The application was made by the gentleman whose interesting book we reviewed the other day, Mr. B. C. Bhandoopwalla, and the ground assigned by him to justify his claim was that his father had rendered signal services to the British Government during the Mutiny. Lord Lytton referred the petition to the Bombay Government, who replied, we believe, that the father had supplied the British troops in Western India with rum at contract rates in 1857 when he might have got higher rates, but that Government had amply acknowledged this service, and that the son had done nothing calling for notice or reward. We think the mere fact of a man applying for a C.S.I. shows he is unfit to receive it. In the present case, the application must be regarded as a mere piece of impertinence on the part of a young man who seems to have lost his wits. We hear that his elder brother and other members of the family are disgusted with Mr. B. C. Bhandoopwalla's proceedings, and are anxious to clear themselves from all participation in his follies.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN, with his son, who arrived at the Howrah station by special train at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon is to be received by the Viceroy in open durbar at five o'clock to-day.

MAJOR G. E. L. S. SANFORD, R.E., Lucknow, is to make a visit of inspection to the Agra, Dehli, and Gwalior Forts, in order that he may be in a position to advise the Fort William Committee on Fortresses in regard to the new fort to be erected at Lucknow on the abandonment of the Machi Bhawan.

In reference to the reported arrest of a planter, the *Madras Mail* remarks:—"We have ascertained from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. that they know nothing about the arrest of Mr. Jameson at Mercara, to which allusion is made in our telegram, and are not even acquainted with that gentleman. Our correspondent seems to have made some mistake, or Messrs. Arbuthnot's name has been used in the proceedings without their authority, as they have no interest in the estate referred to."

A GENTLEMAN, who has recently travelled through a part of the Bellary district, gives a sad account of the state of things in that part of the Presidency. He describes the whole country as a desert. For many miles along the road after leaving Gooty, two or three unburied or half buried bodies might be seen at almost every step, and the effluvia arising from these was dreadful. No wonder the cholera and small-pox should prevail to a sad extent in many places along the route. There is also a great deal of distress. Large quantities of grain are stored in the larger towns, but how are the poor to buy it? There is little reason to doubt, the *Madras Mail* thinks, that many of the poor in these out-of-the-way places are dying of starvation.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* lately established as a daily paper at Lahore, makes the following announcement:—

We have pleasure in announcing to our constituents and to the public in general that we have purchased the business, name and good will of our local contemporary the *Indian Public Opinion*, which will be joined to and amalgamated with the *Civil and Military Gazette* on and from the 1st proximo.

In taking this step, we confidently hope for, and anticipate the support of, subscribers to both journals and of our countrymen generally throughout the Upper Provinces. We trust that in combining the intelligence acquired by both papers, and directing the influence of both into one channel, we are forming a newspaper which shall deservedly take a very prominent position in Indian journalism. No effort shall be spared in attaining this object. In respect of authentic and early news, the aid of writers of proved ability and trustworthiness, the gathering of every topic of public interest within the scope of our columns, there shall be nothing omitted to give our enterprise, throughout its new and extensive field, the force of widespread information and careful criticism on it.

THE *Times* amuses itself by drawing the following fancy sketch of Lord Beaconsfield's first appearance as a member of the House of Lords:—

"The *focus* of curiosity next week"—the week of the opening of Parliament—"will be the House of Lords. Those who want to be amused and those who want to be instructed will both go there. The amusement will come first, and will be afforded by the spectacle of Lord Beaconsfield going through the formal and solemn ceremonial of taking his seat in the hereditary branch of the Legislature. Clad in the robes of an Earl, with an Earl to the right of him and an Earl to the left of him, the Garter King-at-Arms and Black Rod going before, and the Earl Marshal and Lord Great Chamberlain hovering about, the new Peer will enter in stately fashion, will present on bended knee his letters patent to the Lord Chancellor, and then make that strange perambulation of the chamber prescribed by traditional usage till he is finally landed on the bench of the Earls. We may be sure that no point of custom will be omitted to give due honour to this proud pageant, and the Earls who will bear their new brother company will be those of longest descent in their Order. Escorted by a Talbot and a Stanley, preceded by the heads of the house of Howard and by a Seymour, the Earl of Beaconsfield will feel that he enjoys some compensation, although it may be fleeting, for having quitted the theatre of his former triumphs. The spectators present, too, who have any sympathy with his ambition, or take any interest in the study of character, will not grudge him a gratification which is not without its use for them also. They will watch demurely the mingled pride and humility of the new Peer's bearing and will carry away in their minds the image of a pomp that may be a tale for their children."

WRITING about the statue of Earl Canning, the *Statesman* says:—

Our esteemed contemporary the *Hindoo Patriot* is in error regarding the status of Lord Canning having been executed by Mr. Foley: and in justice to the memory of the great sculptor we must correct the same. We are enabled to state upon very good authority that the statue was only just commenced at the time of Mr. Foley's death, and hence bears none of the impress of that master's hand, having simply been modelled by one of the assistants, a Mr. Brock. We shall be glad if it is not so; but from the accounts we have received from our correspondent we are afraid it may be deemed advisable to reconsider the site for it lest too close approximity to the Hardinge statue should provoke comparisons with that which after Rauch's Frederick the Great at Berlin is undoubtedly the finest equestrian statue in the world; and we are sorry to say the effect of a very coarse model, which has just arrived, and may now be seen at the rooms of the British India Association, certainly does not allay this fear. An equestrian statue is of all achievements one of the most difficult, requiring for its accomplishment not only powers of a very high order, but also that patient study which only a great artist understands to be necessary. Edwin Landseer used to say that the horse was the study of a lifetime, and we know that Mr. Foley spent over five years upon the Hardinge, and an almost equal amount of time upon the Outram statue. How is it possible, therefore, that one of his assistants, who during the life time of his great master of course constantly sought his guidance can have achieved in less than eighteen months anything that we can place near such works as those we have just mentioned?

We have examples in Thorneycroft's Lord Mayo and Woolner's Lord Lawrence—both equally bad—of what is meant by hurried and incompetent work; and however satisfactory and business-like it may appear to some to have a statue delivered in about half the time required for its proper execution, we must protest in the interests of Art against it. We trust the committee for the statue to Lord Napier of Magdala will take care to entrust it to a sculptor of acknowledged academic power, who will execute it conscientiously, and not one of those men of yesterday who pride themselves in the futile endeavour to produce in a few months that which all great artists know must be the work of years.

ACCOMPANYING the "Observations" of the Government of India which we give to-day in another column, the telegraphic summary of which we published on Saturday last, are more than 100 pages of "statistics relating to the distressed districts in the Bombay Presidency." These statistics are the result of the labours of the collectors and other local officers. They comprise the following estimates:—

A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas:—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted: information as to the mortality past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock: the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future: the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any: the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages: the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation; the character of the population whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse: the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, with what results (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable: the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further work which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity; the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work: the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

CAPTAIN GRANT, the well-known African traveller, enters the following protest, in a letter to the *Times*, dated 30th Jan., against the employment of Gordon Pasha to annex more territory to Egypt:—

"The letter in the *Times* of to-day on Colonel Gordon's position with the Khedive of Egypt hits the mark exactly. The chief object of his return is the annexation of the Victoria Nyanza. All who know Colonel Gordon must feel the highest confidence in his administrative power; but what will become of the country as soon as he leaves it? On this ground I would strongly protest against the occupation of any portion of this lake by the Khedive, as if it be annexed, it would remain a thorn in the side of civilization and immensely increase the difficulties in the suppression of slavery. The lake was discovered by Speke and myself; it has been circumnavigated by Stanley, and covers 40,000 square miles. Its shores are rich, fertile, and populous. The English flag was the first to be planted there. The trade from it has never passed down the Nile, but always to the East Coast of Africa, as the most accessible market. Why should the Khedive possess it as well as the Albert Lake? It is 2,000 miles from his capital, and one-third of the distance is merely a water route through tribes rendered inhospitable by traders in slaves. M'tessa, the King of Uganda, on the north of the lake, and his officers are in reality more civilized than the Government which is attempting their civilization, and would derive no benefit whatever from the change. Indeed, I think honestly it would be a sinful proceeding to allow them to be placed under the yoke of Egypt, for it would result in the debasement or destruction of a brave intelligent people. The noble endeavours being made by Christian society are ripening for the good of the races of Central Africa, and would be thwarted and opposed by the Mahomedan element. It must also be remembered that King M'tessa of Uganda has made a guest of every foreign visitor since the time of Speke in 1862, that he has forwarded letters between Livingstone, Baker, and Stanley and assisted explorers in numerous other ways. I cannot forget this, nor can I bear the idea of his manly friendship towards Speke and me being ignored without a protest. I beg that you will therefore allow my voice to be heard in defence of the manly races who assisted and protected explorers and who are on the brink of having their country occupied by people whose habits of necessity encourage slavery."

IN the course of an article on the prospects of junior Civilians in the Bombay Presidency, the *Saunders Newsletter*, a Dublin daily, says:—

"It certainly appears that the career which India offers to young gentlemen is not nearly as attractive at the present day as it was when the services had not thrown open to competition; and what is a more serious ground of complaint it is not as attractive as the successful competitors were led to expect it would be. * * * * We cannot withhold our sympathies from those who relied on the promises of the British Government and found those promises fallacious. Our sympathies are all the more enlisted because the aggrieved persons are deprived, by a recent order, of the privilege of formulating their complaints."

Alluding to the fact that few junior Civilians can expect more than £470 or £480 a year for the first ten or fifteen years of their service, the article goes on to say:—

"This is an income which would, in all probability, be earned at home by any young man possessed of the abilities and high education which are necessary to obtain a post in the Indian Service; supposing of course that he did not throw away, by his own misconduct, his chances of rising in any profession he might have adopted. There are very few barristers who, if they are fit for their profession at all, do not realise £480 a year after fifteen years' practice; and once that income is attained the subsequent stages to an honourable independence are comparatively easy.

"The medical profession does not abound so much as the Bar in valuable prizes, but then a more moderate income is more easily assured from the beginning. A county surveyorship is not considered a brilliant prize at the engineering profession, yet it leads to a better income than that of a Bombay Civil Servant, without entailing on the holder the risks of an Indian climate and the penalty of expatriation. * * * Intense competition has been produced by the hopes held out to the youth of the British Islands by the Civil Service Commissioners; and for the promises of the Commissioners the Government is, of course, in the fullest sense, responsible. To disappoint the hopes thus excited is to be guilty of a breach of faith, and we cannot conceive any policy more disastrous in the administration of our Indian Empire than that of breaking faith, whether covertly or implicitly, with the Civil Servants by whom that Empire is administered.

"They are men charged with laborious, important, and often highly critical duties, and those duties cannot be efficiently discharged by them if their tempers are soured and their zeal damped by the consciousness of a cruel grievance. * * * The Civil Service is the salt of Indian public life, and if that salt should lose its savour the British Sovereignty in India is a mere usurpation without a shadow of moral right to rest upon.

"Policy and justice combine in the demand that faith be kept with our expatriated and now silenced fellow-countrymen. Until this be done parents will render a public service by withholding their most promising sons from a career which offers no adequate return for the sacrifices it exacts.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1877.

Read—

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated October 22nd 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluka in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rain-fall, actual rain-fall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple-food of the taluka at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 6331, 6495, and 6561, dated the 4th, 8th and 15th November, 1876, forwarding the statements required.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

"(*a*). A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b*). An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c*). Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d*) The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e*). The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f*). The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g*). The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h*). The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i*). The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j*). The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k*). The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands, at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number roughly estimated which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluka separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for this purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluka on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluka report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluka should be detained by waiting for reports from others have come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, the the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove unduly laborious or irksome."

Letters from the Government of Bombay of various dates between the 17th January and the 12th February 1877, forwarding the original reports received from each district, together with summaries of their contents, and a general summary of the whole.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of October 22nd, and the letter of November 30th above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of Statement A, with additions from the Bombay weekly returns, and the reports of local officers now submitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

As soon as the Government of India became aware, from the official reports of the Government of Bombay, and other sources, that the scarcity showing itself in that Presidency was likely to assume formidable proportions, the submission was requested of statements, containing elementary statistical information and a rough estimate of the probable failure of crops, regarding each taluka of the affected districts.

2. This information was supplied by the Government of Bombay with the utmost promptitude, and has since proved extremely valuable. It was, however, necessarily defective and temporary as regards the failure of crops, inasmuch as the careful field inspections which take place annually in the Bombay Presidency had at that date barely commenced, and the period during which local or general rain might have materially altered the aspect of affairs had not altogether passed away. At the same time the particulars which it comprised revealed the very serious nature of the calamity then imminent, and the necessity for full and searching enquiry upon various points not included in the previous returns, with the view of avoiding, on the one hand, expenditure in excess of the requirements of any locality, and, on the other, the occurrence of disaster owing to the deficiency of grain supplies, the failure of water, or the need for further relief, whether by works or charitable measures, having been anywhere overlooked. The Government of Bombay were therefore requested to supplement their previous returns by a complete review and forecast of the situation, and, in accordance with the precedents of the famine of 1874, and the West Behar scarcity of 1875, to forward the original opinions of the mass of local officers, to which, when given deliberately, fully, unreservedly, and promptly, considerable value has always been justly attached. Such a review and forecast, it may be added, is of inestimable service, not only to the high authorities by whom it is eventually considered, but to the local officers themselves, by directing the attention of every one of them to all the points which it is advisable to keep in view, and leading them to endeavour to form regarding each an opinion in the case of their individual charge.

3. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has now to express his warm acknowledgments of the punctuality, care, and ability with which this somewhat onerous requisition has been responded to. The reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas now submitted contain ample evidence both of acquaintance with and attention to their charges on the part of the several Mamlatdars subordinate to them, and of energetic, watchful, and intelligent supervision on the part of the reporting officers themselves, while the remarks and criticisms of the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners show that they have fully grasped the situation and the serious responsibilites which it imposes upon them, and will not fail to afford all necessary relief to the suffering multitudes dependent on their care, while not losing sight of the vigilant economy which the financial necessities of the State render indispensable. The Government of Bombay have very properly expressed a desire to "guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially as a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters." The Government of India fully acknowledge the difficulties pointed out and will be careful not to attribute to the Government of Bombay the responsibility thus deprecated. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would have been glad to have fixed a more distant date for the submission of the reports if such a course would not have made them too late for the practical purposes for which they were intended; but considering the advantages possessed by the Bombay Presidency in a complete system of village agricultural statistics, in a strong staff of officials in each taluka, and in the custom of Assistant and Deputy Collectors travelling about their charges for a large portion of the year, no less than the general evidences of care and acquaintance with the subject afforded by the reports received, His Excellency in Council believes that the information now laid before the Government of India is as complete and trustworthy as it was possible to obtain in time to be of service. His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in making public his general commendation of these reports, leaving it to the Local Government, if they think fit, to express their own approval of individual complete and thoughtful documents comprised in the collection.

4. The review now submitted comprised 90 talukas and 3 pettas, or separately administered portions of talukas, making a total of 93 subdivisions of nine districts, all of which are situated above the Ghauts, and extend from the Satpura range of mountains, north of the Taptee river, to the southern extremity of the Bombay Presidency. Some failure of crops has occurred in portions of two districts, Colaba and Ratnagiri, on the sea-coast, but their condition is not such as to cause any anxiety, or to call for extensive relief operations. The area and population, both total and affected, of the nine districts, are given by the Bombay Government in their weekly statements at the figures quoted below:—

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles.....	54,355	33,873
Population.....	7,963,927	4,981,616

These figures of the affected tracts nearly correspond on the whole, though not always in the case of individual districts, with the area and population of the talukas in which, according to the present review, the crop saved is estimated at less than one-half. If talukas in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be also considered as famine-stricken, then the affected area and population will be raised to 41,254 and 6,180,209, respectively.

5. The rain-fall during the past season, as reported in the returns of November, since which date no fall of any importance has occurred, is shown below for 86 talukas, for which the information is complete:—

Population.	Number of talukas.
Full rain-fall	4
Three-fourths	14
Two-thirds	12
One-half	26
One-third	21
One-quarter	8
One-seventh... ...	1
Total ...	86

This summary, however, has an unduly favourable appearance inasmuch as the rain was in many places not only scanty, but unseasonable, as, for instance, in Satara and Dharwar, where 23 inches out of 30, and 9 out of 15, respectively, fell in the month of July. These inequalities are apparent in the Bombay Government's published statement for the period ending October 31st, and in a useful return published by the Bombay Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the 19th of that month.

6. The proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* crops which have been saved have been stated separately in the several taluka reports with such accuracy as was under the circumstances practicable. Reducing these to one figure for the taluka, by the aid of the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation in the preceding year 1875-76, as given in the returns of November, the proportions of crop saved were, in round numbers, as shown below:—

Districts.	Number of talukas in which the crop was—						
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	Nil.
Khandeish	4	3	2	4	6	...	...	...
Nasik	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	1
Poona	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	2
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Satara	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	...
Kaladgi	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
Belgaum	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	3
Dharwar	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3
Total.....	6	7	11	17	18	8	5	21

Contrasting these results with those obtained from the November estimates of failure, which were, as already observed, too early in date to be more than a very rough forecast, it is highly satisfactory to find that they show a more favourable condition of affairs. Whereas by the returns of November, as summarized in the 5th paragraph of the despatch from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 12th January, the crop saved was above half in eleven districts only; it is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four. The districts in which there has been total, or almost total, failure, remain twenty-one in both cases, and the intermediate number (comprising from one-half to one-sixth of crop saved) is consequently reduced from fifty-nine to forty-eight, out of which seventeen have got a half crop."

8. The information now received on the important subject of remissions is equally satisfactory. The loss of revenue was reported in the 10th paragraph of the despatch above quoted as likely to reach sixty-six lakhs of rupees, of which forty-six lakhs were to fall in the current *financial* year and twenty lakhs in 1877-78. Later on, the estimate of the Bombay Government for the two years was about seventy-six and a half lakhs, and Sir Richard Temple, somewhat later still, gave fifty lakhs as the amount suggested to him by those local authorities with whom he had had an opportunity of conferring. The estimate under the present returns, which seems, like that of Sir Richard Temple, to be for the *revenue* year which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and there is reason to hope, from the language used by many of the local officers, that this may prove to be an outside estimate. As regards the principles upon which remissions should be granted, the Government of India were in November last in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and authorised them to abstain from selling the occupancy right of ryots for arrears of land revenue which were attributable to the unfavourableness of the season, and also to extend, by executive order, to the case of any sales of moveable property which might be indispensable, the exemptions which had been proposed in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple's suggestion for suspending arrears till the following year, instead of remitting them at once, was communicated to the Local Government for guidance; but on their pointing out objections to the measure arising from the Bombay revenue system, the matter has been left entirely to their discretion, with the request that the local authorities may be again warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears probable that the landholder will, without undue pressure, be able to pay up next season—a course, it may be observed, which is recommended by several officers in the reports now under consideration. The amount of loss of revenue which may occur in the financial and revenue years 1877-78, in consequence of less land being cultivated through the impoverishment of the ryot and their loss of agricultural stock, cannot at present be estimated, and none of the local officers have attempted to do so. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, however, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sees reason to hope that the entire loss of revenue in the two financial years may not be so great as was at first apprehended.

9. The question of the condition of the cattle and stock, at all times a highly important one, is especially so in the case of the Bombay affected districts, owing to their wealth in this respect, the proportion of animals (horses, ponies, and mules, 100,997; oxen, cows, bulls, and buffaloes, 4,589,971; sheep and goats, 2,549,027;—total, 7,239,995) to population being, it may be observed, 34 per cent. greater than in the affected districts of Madras. In some talukas the mortality has been most severe, the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kaladgi having apparently been the greatest sufferers. The cattle have, however, been driven away in masses, in the case of Sholapur to the extent of one-half their entire number, to the Ghauts or other accessible pastures, and the early steps taken by the Government of Bombay to throw upon the forest reserves, and to facilitate the passage of cattle both by road and rail, have had a highly beneficial result. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs with that Government in the hope that the mortality will, except in certain cases, be found to have been confined to the more old and worthless animals, and trusts that its percentage will be found not to be high on the total number, and that the grant of takavi advances for the purchase of fresh cattle, when the ploughing season approaches, for which the Government of India have already given free sanction, may prevent any great falling off in cultivation during the coming year.

10. The condition of the water supply is intimately connected with that of the cattle. The Government of Bombay consider it to be satisfactory in fifty-eight talukas, while in thirty-one others considerable expense may have to be incurred in clearing out or deepening existing wells, in sinking new ones, and in other remedial measures. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that such relief as may be possible will be afforded, and is glad to learn that the Local Government anticipate no calamity from this source.

11. The course of prices during the critical period from the end of October to the close of the year is very clearly shown in the summary of the taluka reports, statement A, column (e), and is remarkable for the sudden rise which in most cases occurred near the middle of November, and the almost equally rapid fall which followed as soon as the scarcity became known, and private enterprise came forward to supply the deficiency. Severe and extensive, however, as the failure of crops has been, the prices have at no time been generally so high as what are ordinarily understood to be famine prices, and they have become now so favourable that according to the latest accounts there are probably only two or at most three districts where they are on an average higher than ten seers per rupee, which is the rate long since fixed by the Government of India as that on prices rising beyond which grain batta may be allowed to public servants drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under. The famine is not so much one of food as of money to buy it with, and it must not be overlooked that wherever failure of crops has been only partial, the crop saved will produce an amount far in excess of what it would have been worth in ordinary years. The activity and sufficiency of private trade in the Bombay Presidency have been so fully established, chiefly in consequence of the policy from the first pursued, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that, even if, as anticipated by the Bombay Government, no further material fall should take place, no interference on the part Government will be required, even in the Southern Mahratta Country, where difficulty of access and local combinations occasioned some anxiety before the close of last year.

12. The character of the population, which in some parts of India is a very important feature in the formation of an estimate of the State relief likely to be required in times of scarcity, would appear to be in Bombay tolerably uniform and little likely to effect the issue. The people are mostly agricultural, the number of peasant proprietors is very great, and there are few large and wealthy landholders who are able to assist their tenantry.

13. The emigration has amounted to 671,405, or about 13·5 per cent. on the affected population and has been to a large extent induced by the necessity for driving the cattle to distant pastures. One body has passed to the north-west into the Nizam's Dominions, Berar, and even the Central Provinces, while another, probably the larger of the two, has resorted to the Western Ghauts along their whole line. From certain talukas, which annually during the fair season send forth bands of labourers to Bombay, Gujerat, and other parts, larger numbers than usual have gone in search of a livelihood. The condition of those who have thus left their homes it is not easy to ascertain, but for the most part they appear to have been fairly successful in their sojourn. Of all who survive, it may safely predicted that they will return on the approach of the monsoon.

14. Upon the subjects of relief works it is sufficient to observe that at the close of the year two hundred and seventy works, of which eighty-nine were roads and thirty-six were tanks, had been completed, while six hundred and eighteen were in progress, of which thirty-three gave employment to 2,000 labourers and upwards.

15. The Government grants for charitable relief have been large, but the demands on them up to the 9th instant have only amounted to Rs. 38,288, of which two-thirds have been spent in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. The relief is given to the aged and infirm poor, and, in two out of the three Divisions, to the young children of labourers employed on the works. As the total number of persons relieved on the above date was 42,300, there would appear some grounds for the belief that the estimates under this head, which are within that number, are likely to be considerably exceeded. Any notice of this subject would be incomplete without a reference to the action of private charity. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace this opportunity of again recognising with sympathy and appeciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their co-adjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay.

16. The Government of India is now in possession of three independent estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works, on the 1st of March, 1st of May and 1st of July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th of November last. It is in a monthly form, and commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. These startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable, but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is, however, glad to note that the number on the works on the latest date (February 9th) was only 249,158, and to augur from it that possibly all the estimates may alike be falsified in a manner equally relieving to public suffering and the public purse.

17. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in recording that the reports now under consideration fully bear out and confirm the testimony already borne by Sir Richard Temple to "the zeal and ability with which the famine is being combated by the local officers," and in "congratulating the Local Government on the manner in which the substantial safety of some fifty millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*. In the event of any part of British India being at any future time threatened with scarcity, the Local Government should take measures for obtaining, at the earliest practicable date, information under the several heads comprised in Statement A, with the addition of an account of the nature of the two next preceding seasons and harvests.

(True Extract)
T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were nine European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—D

HIGH COURT.—26TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

DUJHUBA GOPAL VS. SHA SAKULCHUND NAGARDAS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case to-day. The plaintiff is a house builder and contractor, and the defendant is a successful Hindoo merchant, who seemed to be more interested in the shrines of Upper India than in the result of the suit, at the hearing of which he did not appear, being absent from Bombay. Mr Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant.

In January 1875, the plaintiff agreed with the defendant to rebuild his house in Chuppa Gully from the foundations so as to make a four-storied house. A plan was prepared. Plaintiff proceeded with the work; and defendant from time to time ordered certain alterations and additions to be made, which were over and above the plan and increased the proposed cost of the building. Plaintiff also agreed to build for defendant an additional story to another house of his in which the defendant resided. Plaintiff stated that he performed on the former house work to the value of Rs. 18,613, but defendant had paid him only Rs. 9,000 on account, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,613, due to plaintiff. He also claimed from defendant Rs. 1,310 for goods sold and delivered by him to the defendant. It was agreed that plaintiff should be entitled to remove the materials of the old house which he rebuilt. A portion of the materials was allowed to be removed, but the defendant prevented the rest to be removed; and plaintiff therefore claimed Rs. 1,200 in respect thereof. Plaintiff, it appeared, not finding the work remunerative, did not complete it. The defendant had therefore brought a suit against him for damages for non-performance of the contract; and the combined suits had been at hearing before his Lordship since 30th March 1876. A reference was by consent made to Mr. D. E. Gostling for a survey and measurement of work done; and the case had to be postponed. His Lordship thought the long litigation was caused by the parties having in preparing the agreements and otherwise, undertaken themselves to perform the duties of lawyers, architects, and engineers. His Lordship was of opinion that both the plaintiff and defendant were at fault, the former in having thrown up the work when he saw it would not turn out remunerative; and the latter in having illegally prevented the former from removing the materials of the old building. A decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 1,062 in respect of both houses, with interest from 1st March 1877 to the date of payment. Plaintiff was declared entitled to remove all the old materials, which were in the custody of his own servant. The costs of the reference to Mr. Gostling to be borne by the parties in equal shares. Each party to bear his own costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN).

BURGOVUN CHUTTOOR V. MANCOREVOW, WIDOW.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the above case. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 3,354-5-1 for principal and interest due by the defendant as the widow and administratrix of one Narotumdas Narsyendass, deceased. The suit was brought upon an adjustment of accounts in respect of monies lent by the plaintiff to the deceased Narotumdas, which had been signed by his legally adopted son and Mathooradass Narotumdas, and the defendant set up a counter-claim of Rs. 1,611, alleged to be the proportion due by plaintiff for the expenses of carrying on certain suits in which he (the plaintiff) was made a party, and for defraying which an agreement was made between them. The plaintiff on the other hand met this by stating that he only consented to become a party in those two suits at the solicitation of the defendant, and on the express condition that he was to bear no part of the costs. Plaintiff's counsel also contended that this counter-claim of Rs. 1,671, even if valid, was barred by the statue of limitation. The issues raised were—(1) whether the plaintiff was to be charged with the sum of Rs. 1,611, and (2) whether that alleged claim, if valid, was not barred? His Lordship after a careful consideration of the evidence in the suit, accepted the plaintiff's version in respect of his becoming a party in the suits on which the defendant's claim for a portion of the costs was made, and said he was not satisfied that the agreement took place as stated by the defendant. He found the first issue for the plaintiff, and on the second issue that —accept as to the sum of Rs. 33—the defendant's claim was barred. A decree was passed accordingly for the plaintiff with costs.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General held on Friday, Feb. 23, at Government House, the following members were present:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., presiding, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., the Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., the Hon'ble Sir J Strachey, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble Maharaja Narendra Krishna, the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I., the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, the Hon'ble B. W. Colvin, the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

Mr. Hobhouse in moving to introduce the Bill for the limitation of suits and for other purposes said that he had at the last meeting explained sufficiently the reasons why he thought the Council should allow the introduction of some Bill, and that he would explain the nature of the Bill when he came to introduce it. He would first mention, the "other purposes," which are tacked on to the expression "limitation of suits," were the providing of time for questions of rights by prescription, and certain periods of time within which applications should be made in proceedings in all suits. But the principal object of the Act was the limitation of suits. In order to show the Council the nature of the amendments he would remind them briefly of the principle upon which the Act has been formed. Now everybody knew whatwas the nature and object of the statute of limitation. Its object was to prevent State claims from being enforced, and its nature was to specify the times at which claims should be considered State claims. For that purpose it was found necessary to fix some point of time as the point from which the period of limitation assigned should begin to run, and secondly it was necessary to fix what the period of running should be. Now with regard to the second matter it was a comparatively easy thing to frame a limit of time which should run in order to bar a claim. Of course such a rule must follow the general custom and convenience, and he supposed it would not be possible to name any satisfactory time without having considerable experience in law suits. Such rules were in their nature of an arbitrary kind. There was no reason in the nature of things why a claim which was in full force on the 31st of December should be extinguished on the 1st of January. They could assign no reason for it except necessity, and unless they were to allow a claim to run on for ever they must draw a line somewhere. Whenever they drew a line, it must be abrupt and arbitrary, and it would be just as easy to draw a line of that kind at one point as at another. But the great difficulty was to fix the time which was the starting point of the period of limitation, and that had been usually done by saying that the suit should be brought within such and such a time from the time the cause of action, the creation or the rising of the cause of action, and so it was done by a rule which prevailed in India before the Act we are now amending, namely Act IX. of 1871. Now such enactments as these were pregnant with numerous embarrassments. "Cause of action" was an ambiguous term, and it would be found that, with regard to limitation in cases which were under consideration, it was a matter of difficulty to say when the cause of action arose. The consequence had been that there had been difficulties, disputes, and law suits innumerable, arising from this expression "cause of action." It would be difficult to state to the Council cases in which such questions were of a refined and subtle nature. But by way of illustration he would take a case of the simplest kind and the most constant occurrence. Take the case of a bill of exchange payable at a future day drawn by one man in favour of another, accepted by a third person, and endorsed by a fourth. When did the cause of action arise in favour of the drawee? Was it when the Bill was drawn, or when it was accepted, or when it was made payable or when it was dishonoured, or when it was endorsed, or when notice was given to the endorsee? All these might happen at different times. Each entered into the cause of action, and each in itself was a cause of action, and the cause of action varied first when it was drawn, then when it was endorsed, and when accepted by the endorsee. To each of them there might be different times which constituted them the principal one of the events, which together constituted the cause of action. It would be seen, therefore, that the use of this phrase, "cause of action," led to a great deal of dispute when they came to fix period of limitation. The principle of the Indian Limitation Act was that it for the most part abandoned the phrase "cause of action," and instead of that specified a great number of different suits, and took some defined time or defined fact to constitute the starting point for the period of limitation. He would refer again to the bill of exchange or promissory note, which was the same thing. In the schedule of the Act no less than fourteen cases were put in which a suit would be barred on a bill of exchange or promissory note, and in these cases the time had been fixed as the starting point or period of limitation, in number 68 of the schedule of the present Act, provided a limitation on a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date to be three years from the time the bill or note fell due. And No. 69 gave limitation on a bill of exchange payable at or after sight, to be three years from the time the Bill was presented, and so on through its various stages. There were in all 150 different kinds of suits mentioned in the schedule to the Bill, to each of which, with the exception of one, he thought there was a definite period of time from which the period of limitation was completed. It was obvious that the law framed on this principle was more satisfactory and specific and easy to work than one which was constantly referring to the cause of action which constituted the starting point, and left that to be judicially determined. It was also obvious that, inasmuch as the Legislature had taken upon itself a just deal of work which had been performed by the court, it should make mistakes by fixing some inconvenient starting point, and be inconsistent when fixing starting points similar to one another. They had no reason to believe that this Act had chosen very reasonable starting points, or that it had provided such as were convenient and easy to work. But some cases had been brought to their notice by the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, in which the point of time fixed was not convenient as in some cases in which the Act was not altogether consistent with itself. These were the points in which it was proposed to amend the Act, and it was made a matter of observation by his predecessor, Mr. Stephens, when the Act was pending, that one of the advantages of enacting the law on the principle was that it would admit of amendments with very great ease. It was obvious that if they were merely to alter a single item in the schedule, they could amend the Act with less consideration and trouble, than if they were changing the whole principle which applied to a numerous class of cases. The Council had therefore taken the opportunity of making a number of alterations in order to bring that part of the Act into accord with the Civil Procedure Code, to introduce other amendments which were introduced by Sir Richard Garth, or voted from time to time to the Legislative Department as desirable.

The hon'ble members then gave a few examples by way of illustration of the amendments that were about to be proposed in the Bill.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore made a few observations on one or two provisions of the Bill, which Sir Arthur Hobhouse thought could be more conveniently considered in committee.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir Edward Bailey, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, and the mover.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the presidency towns.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

COLONEL DICKENS.

On Tuesday last, about seventy of his friends gave Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary in the Public Works Department, a farewell dinner. Colonel Dickens' career has been of the quiet, unobtrusive sort which attracts little attention from the outside world, but it has created admiration and affection among those who have been so fortunate as to be brought into contact with him. He entered the Bengal Artillery so long ago as June 1838, and has therefore served nearly 39 years. For the early part of his career he was with his regiment, and was an Adjutant of Artillery when he received the appointment of a Secretary to the Military Board. This institution, which has long since been abolished, had in former years among other duties, the control of all public works. Shortly before the mutiny, however, a public works secretariat was constituted, and Captain Dickens was one of its earliest Under-Secretaries. While with his regiment, he had kept up his mathematical reading, and added to his knowledge of theoretical and practical chemistry and scientific subjects. He came therefore to his new position with considerable acquirements, and with a mind trained to exact thought. His merits were quickly recognized, and it was while he was Under-Secretary, that Lord Canning, no bad judge in such matters, pronounced Capiain Dickens' work in a particularly difficult case, to be, as it always is, simply perfect. He could hardly have received higher praise, and having earned such a character it is no matter for wonder that, when General Strachey retired from the post in 1865, Colonel Dickens succeeded him as Secretary in the Public Works Department.

Colonel Dickens, besides being a successful administrator of a large Government department, is also an author; but as his work, three essays on psychological subjects was published privately, he is less known in that capacity than he should be. The work is, however, very interesting and Sir Henry Maine, it is known, placed a high value on these writings.

Those who have served with him know how well Colonel Dickens' official work has been done, and how a placid disposition, a logically trained mind, and a rare knowledge and acquaintance with science and mathematics, enabled him to dispose easily of questions which would have presented formidable difficulties to less highly cultivated minds. The ease with which he did his work, and the quiet way in which it was done, were calculated, no doubt, to deceive those outsiders who had business with him. There was no display, and there was a rare and very useful economy of both writing and speaking; and in the absence of these ordinary accompaniments of important business, it was certain to be overlooked that the saving in such things was entirely due to a larger previous expenditure of thought. A meteor, even though it lasts for only a short a time, and gives a less useful light, is nevertheless, a more brilliant and striking object than a star. So it is with men. While he lasts, the man who sees only one side to a question, and forces this view upon others, is considered the brilliant man; while the man of wider views who foresees difficulties and provides for them is less appreciated; and it is a defect of the age—and nowhere is the defect more seen than in India—that action too often precedes reflection; and that what are inaccurately called strong, but should be called hasty, measures are, not infrequently, preferred to those which have been well considered. It should be the pride of Colonel Dickens that he could not hope to win the admiration of impulsive people who approve the policy we have mentioned, and he will doubtless be well content to go without it. Colonel Dickens' private kindnesses were wide, his personal friends many, and we can hardly conceive that he has an enemy. He will carry with him to England a very unusual amount of respect for his official and private worth, and the good wishes of a very large number of people.—*Statesman.*

THE ETAWAH MURDERS.

FULLER details of the crimes lately brought to light at Etawah are given in a letter from which the followinging extracts are made:—

"On the 29th January a young girl happened to stray near an old, disused grain-pit on the outskirts of the town of Etawah, and she found that a stench came out from the mouth. The pit had long been disused for storing grain, but the rubbish baskets of the neighbourhood were emptied into it. The girl told her people, who reported to the police, and on search being made two corpses were pulled out. They were some days old, very much decomposed, and impossible to recognize from the features. After a time, however, one of them was identified by her clothes as a woman named Larsiti, a sonarin, who had shortly before been living under the protection of a constable, but they had quarrelled with and she was discarded for another mistress. Suspicion of course fell upon him at first, though at the same time there was no fact accounting for the presence of the second corpse, evidently from the Musalmani pajamas, that of a Musalman woman. No facts regarding the matter were got until Inspector Misri Lal took up the investigation, when he had the pit again searched in order to see if any other clothes or ornaments or other articles by which further identification might ensue, could be found. After removing a lot of rubbish, a third corpse was found, or rather the bones of a third corpse, which appeared to be that of a woman. This gave a new turn to the inquiry, and it then came out that the murderers in this wholesale business consisted of a family composed of an old kahar woman, her two sons, Girwar and Chhidamal, the latter a town chowkidar, and a fourth, a man named Baz Khan, by caste or calling a *dhuna* or *naddaf*, or cotton cleaner. These four persons have, banded together, committed, according to their own account, no less than six murders within the last seven or eight months. When arrested, they admitted not only the murder of three women whose corpses have been found in the grain-pit, but also that of a fourth whose body was thrown into a well during the rainy season. This well has been dredged, and after removing many feet of earth accumulated by its falling in, the bones of a human being were found. But besides the bones, there were also some cloths since identified by her sons as those of a woman, by caste a *kalwar*, who had been missing since the end of August or beginning of September. So curiously is the identification established that a tawiz or charm found with the mud and bones and recognized by the sons as belonging to their mother, has been identified by the thakur who wrote it out, and who from the writing on the tawiz knows it as the one he gave to the unfortunate woman. So much has been ascertained as regards the corpses that have been found; but in addition to these, the murderers three of them at least—recount the manner in which two other victims were done to death many months ago. The first of these was a prostitute who was reported as missing in May. A search was made for her at the time in Mainpuri, Shekoabad, and various other places where it was supposed she might have gone, but without avail. The second was an old beggar, who of course too was never missed. Both these corpses were, it is said, thrown into the Jumna. A story that is, in all probability, true.

The proceeding adopted in each case was to the following effect:—

1st case.—Machu, prostitute, in May or June last, enticed from her home on some pretext or other, the details not being given, strangled, and body thrown, it is said, into the Jumna. No corroborative evidence so far.

2nd case.—About the end of August or beginning of September, date given as *ek-adashi* of *Kanayat*, some time in *Kuar* an old beggar-man, who carried his gains tied round his waist in piece—were suspected to be *asharfis*. Enticed to the *kahar's* house, fed on two annas worth of puris, and then put to sleep, the old *kahar* woman fanning him. The beggar was old and feeble and was easily strangled. This happened about midday, and the murderers first thought of burying the corpse in their own house, but for this purpose dug a grave since rewarded, but thinking better of it, they threw the body into the Jumna. The *asharfis* turned out to be eight annas in copper coin. A sheet belonging to the beggar has been recovered.

3rd case.—About September, a woman in keeping of a *kalwar*, was well known to the old *kahar* woman, whose house she was in the habit of passing daily on her way to sell milk. She wore silver ornaments, quarrelled daily with her husband, and asked the old *kaharin* to sell a pair of earrings for her. The *kaharin* and her accomplices decided on a certain day for killing the woman, and accordingly on that day the *kaharin* took her to market, and then home, when the *kaharin*, so she says herself, fell, or pretended to fall unwell and get the unfortunate victim to press her head. The accomplices came in and strangled the woman, whose bones have now been found in a well. The cloth found with the bones has been identified by the sons of the missing woman; and mixed up in the mud was a *tawiz* or charm, the writing of which has been admitted by a thakur who writes such charms. The sons too recognise this *tawiz* as the one their mother wore. Her husband has gone in search of her to Agra, under the impression that she must have joined another son she had there.

4th case.—A *Purbin* beggar-woman, said to have been murdered about the middle of November. The murderers say that the third or last corpse found in the pit is that of this beggar-woman, but beyond their own confession there is no evidence of this. Being a beggar, she was never missed.

5th case.—On 14th January, a prostitute named Ilahi Jan, known to Girwar, the son of the old *kahar* woman, was induced by him to go to his house. The woman went, and was throttled. Some of her clothes have, after passing through half a dozen hands, been recovered in a surprising manner.

6th case.—On the 25th January, the day before the Moharrum ended, a woman named Larriti, a *sonarin* by caste, and formerly in the keeping of a Constable, was done to death. Baz Khan the *dhuna* and Girwar *kahar* were the two who took the chief part in the business. Larriti was a woman of loose character, and Baz Khan, to whom she was slightly known, enticed her to the *kahar's* house. She was treated to *pan*, and Girwar strangled her with the assistance of his mother and of Baz Khan his friend.

This record of crime, which has been told by three of the persons concerned, viz., the *kaharin* woman, her son Girwar, and Baz Khan *dhuna*, is being thoroughly sifted and investigated. Five other persons are mentioned by the *kaharin* as having taken part in some of the murders, but no evidence has so far come out against them, though they have been taken up and searched."—*Pioneer.*

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
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INTEREST is allowed at 2 PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
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LONDON BANKERS
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

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G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£506,000.

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